

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17TH, 1893.

NUMBER 3

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A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eeu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rue do Bispo No. 47.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua das Ourives. Hours from 12 to 3 p. m. Residencia da Real Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 17th, 1893.

Our subscribers will render us a great favor by advising us of any desired changes in their subscriptions before the close of the year, or early in the ensuing month. The steady increase in our subscription list is an assurance to us that our efforts have not failed to meet with a large measure of commendation, and this, we trust, will be both merited and received during the ensuing year.

The preparations for sending a Brazilian minister to China, and at the same time for sending representatives of various planting organizations after Chinese labor, renders it more than necessary that measures should be immediately taken to provide for the protection of these people, should they come. If nothing is done, then it is almost certain that these quests will result in failure. The barbarous treatment accorded the Chinese laborers in various countries has made the government of China very careful in exacting guarantees. They know something of the state of affairs in Brazil, something of the condition of life, and something of the treatment accorded to the laborer. They will know that Chinese labor in Brazil will mean slavery for their countrymen, and a slavery all the more hopeless because of the difficulties existing in securing cheap return passages home. They will therefore demand the fullest guarantees for good treatment and ample facilities for return passages. The syndicates who are promising laborers at 30\$ a month (less than £ 2) will also find themselves very far short of what will be exacted. Chinese cheap labor will not be quite so cheap as that, nor will the Chinese remain at wages so low that they can not save something from them. They will very soon find that Rangoon rice is a costly article of food in Brazil, and they will not be long in finding employment at better wages than the planters are now disposed to offer.

The news from São Paulo to the effect that an American gentleman has given fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a collegiate institution in that city, merits general attention among Brazilians, not for the purposes which the donor may have in mind, but as an example worthy of emulation. There is no country more in need of good educational institutions than Brazil, and there are few countries where there is so little interest shown by the people themselves. While generous requests are made elsewhere for the support and founding of schools and colleges, here we never hear of such a benefaction. It is common enough to find men giving liberally to asylums and hospitals, but almost never for schools. Why is it? If more attention were paid to the proper training of children, then there would be less need of asylums and hospitals, consequently the need of giving in charity to repair the errors and dissipations of life would not be so great. A well instructed people ought to be better protected against the evils of life, and ought also to be happier and more progressive. It is sound policy therefore for every benevolent and patriotic man to provide for the better education of his countrymen. He should not wait for the government to act, for

political influences in education have more of evil in them than good. If Brazil is to be a prosperous and well governed republic, good schools must be established in every large city and in every state, and these schools should be wholly under the control of private corporations. We trust, therefore, that the example of Mr. Mackenzie in São Paulo will be followed at once in every part of Brazil, and that we shall soon see the time when the Brazilian youth can be educated just as well at home as abroad.

From the *Montevideo Times*, January 16th.

THE ALLEGED MUTINY.

Our readers will remember that we recently called attention to an alleged mutiny on board the s.s. *Jessmore*, the men refusing to go to Santos, and the captain, it being said, applying for power to force them. We are now in position to give the true facts of the case, which present the matter in a completely different light. In the first place the s.s. *Jessmore* is not concerned at all, her name having probably appeared through the careless annotation in the marine commandancy, where names of British vessels are habitually mangled. The vessel concerned was the British ship *Gullfird*, and the crew were under agreement to serve for two years between the parallels of latitude 60° north and 60° south, with a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom. The ship had been to Santos with cattle and mules last December, and although the crew knew she was again taking in live stock for that port, no objection was lodged until the day when she was ready for sea, when they refused to get the ship under weigh. The ship sought to have sailed last Saturday, but in consequence of this refusal, an appeal was made to the British consul. On Sunday the men were brought ashore by order of the captain of the port, but later, by request of the master, were allowed on board again. On Monday, through the mediation of the consul—who told the men their refusal was not justified—an amicable arrangement was effected, and the crew accepted an offer of the master to discharge them all by mutual consent, paying them their full wages to date. Thus ended the matter; the master shipped a new crew and sailed on Monday evening. Had this arrangement not been accepted, the only alternative would have been a naval court to decide the matter.

COMPAGNIA MOGOVANA.

The protest presented at the meeting of slaveholders on the 18th ult. by two slaveholders, and not accepted by the president and other officers of the meeting, should, from the nature of its subject matter, be condemned to contempt, were it not for the expediency of removing any disagreeable impression which it may perchance create at a distance, in foreign countries, where the company's record has established for it the well deserved credit which it enjoys.

The protesters should endeavor to cast doubt on the oft proved and never suspected disinterestedness of the re-elected president of the company, attributing to him incompatibility with the duties of his position such reasons not to be found either in law or in the statutes of the company.

The author of the protest and its presenter, holders of 15 shares are not unaware of the impurity and inefficiency of the means employed, but, as their sole object is to annoy the president of the company and give vent to their resentment on account of the failure of their schemes, even at the cost of the general interest, they content themselves with the possibility of embarrassing the affairs of the company on a rendering less easy the management and progress of those affairs?

The protesters assert that we are too much pained with a directorship in the *Mogovana* Company, because it is public and notorious that we are director and president of the Banco dos Lavradores and Companhia MacFarlane, companies that have large transactions with the *Mogovana*.

This incompatibility is one which has no foundation in law, nor in the statutes of the company. Art. 12 of the law of November 4th, 1882, Art. 12 of Decree No. 434 of July 4th, 1891, Art. 112 of Decree No. 434 of July 4th, 1891, on which the protest is founded, refer to the personal interest of the administrator in opposition to that of the company and, even so, do not render him incompatible with the one, but merely exclude him from taking part in the proceedings. The director performs a trust; that is, he takes charge of the interest of a third party and not of his own or personal interest. Although the director of a company may be also director of other companies having transactions with the former, he is not thereby prevented from taking part in the proceedings, because he represents the interests of the companies, that is those of third parties. Constant usage confirms this interpretation of the law as the only legal and rational doctrine. The examples of directors of companies that have transactions with each other are many and undoubtedly in opposition to the interest parties.

The passage which in the singular protest asserts that "the net proceeds from the receipt of the *Mogovana* Company are by any order deposited in the Banco dos Lavradores," is one that deserves no attention and is consequently not entitled to an answer.

The character of my companions in the usual, their lofty sentiments, and the principles by which our acts are inspired and governed, are above the reach of inveigle or slander.

The minority that subscribed to the protest represented only 10,032 shares at a meeting in which 188,068 were represented, and should not claim supremacy over the sovereign power (Art. 128 of Decree No. 434, of July 4th, 1891), without legitimate cause and in a manner that can have no practical result beyond exciting distrust among, where it is necessary to maintain the well deserved credit of the company, the only object we have in view in making these remarks on the protest which in itself is not of the slightest consequence.

BARRÃO DE ALTAIBA NOGUEIRA.
Campos, January 31st, 1892.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, Dec. 24.

A NEW SANTOS.

Under the above heading ("The New Santos") a paper published in Christiania describes the state of things existing at the Brazilian salt port, Macau, which is somewhat similar to the picture which has been presented by Santos for a long time past. A Norwegian sea captain of Christiania writes in his owners as follows, under date 23rd October:—"The *Saga*, of Stavanger, arrived at Macau for a cargo of 1,800 or 1,900 tons of salt has been lying here since June, and up to date has only got on board 500 or 600 tons of her cargo. During the past six or seven weeks, indeed, none whatever has been brought alongside, and the costs for demurrage have already run up to £ 1,000. Fresh ships are coming here every day, and thirty or forty more are expected which have been chartered to take cargoes from here. Brazilian bank money is not to be found in the place, neither is silver or copper money obtainable, and the Salt Company circulates its own notes, and these are found in abundance everywhere. What the real value of these notes is may easily be imagined. The only person here with whom anyone can advise is a butcher, who speaks a little English, but he is in the pay of the company. At the date of writing there are lying here 13 small vessels, some of which are taking in some 500 or 600 tons of salt; but out in the roads there are 18 or 19 large ships of iron 1,500 to 3,000 tons carrying capacity. The captain of a three-masted schooner who was so fortunate as to get a cargo, had to pay 500 milreis (£ 50) in gratuities before he could get it. The state of things altogether in Macau is most lamentable, and it will behove both masters and owners to be very cautious how they charter their vessels to take cargo from that port."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The reported sale of the Platean steamers is denied.

—Local letter postage in Buenos Aires (city) has increased from 2 to 3 cents.

—There are about 59,000 public employees in Argentina whose salaries amount to nearly \$30,000,000 m/n annually.

—The Brazilian soldiers who took refuge in the province of Corrientes and were there placed under arrest, have been set at liberty.

—The Argentine torpedo boat *Jorge*, which had been sent up the Paraná to Corrientes, is reported aground near Esquina in that state. It is believed that the boat will be a total loss.

—It is estimated that the export of wheat from Rosario last year amounted to 200,000 tons, and that crop this year available for exportation will be fully 30 per cent, greater.

—It is reported that Commodore Daniel Solier, who was in command of the squadron sent to the Colombian festivities in Spain and Italy, of which the ill-fated *Rosales* formed a part, has tendered his resignation.

—The Argentine minister at La Paz recently gave a hamper to the President of Bolivia. If the Brazilians wished to pay the Argentines in their own coin, they would at once stir up a commotion over an alliance between Argentina and Bolivia.

—It is reported that the radicals in Buenos Aires are preparing a hostile demonstration against President Saenz Peña. They could be better engaged in supporting the President's effort to infuse a little order and honesty into the public affairs of that country.

—1892 came in with some hopes, that the crisis was about to pass. Those hopes were not realized. 1893 has come in with a complete absence of hope and the stiffening of settled despair. Perhaps this may prove equally erroneous. If we can hope nothing else, at all events let us hope that, —Montevideo Times.

—A few days ago, the train which leaves Menzona early in the morning for San Juan was getting near Jacó when the engine-driver noticed that smoke was issuing from a bridge in front of him which the train would have to cross. He immediately put on his brakes and reversed his engine and managed to bring the train to a standstill at a distance of about 50 metres from the bridge, the timbers of which were on fire and entirely destroyed for ten metres, the rails being left without any support. It is supposed that some burning clinders must have fallen on the bridge from the engine that passed over it on the previous evening. A large gang of men were soon at work constructing a temporary bridge and the passengers were able to continue their journey in about two hours, refreshments having been provided for them in the meantime by the thoughtful general manager, —Buenos Aires Herald.

—The yellow fever is at our gates. The Brazilian coasting steamer *Ponto Alegre* which arrived from Santos on Wednesday had one death from the pest on the voyage out, and another case was landed on the "dirty" lazaret at Flores Island, dying shortly after. His name is given as Andrew Alfredo Forn, N. American. The passengers have been put in strict quarantine, and the usual precautions taken to prevent the epidemic reaching the capital. Seeing the constant danger that pest hole Santos is to the River Plate, and indeed to the whole continent, it would be a good thing if it could be entirely boycotted for a year or two, or until the local authorities have taken some steps to make it less dangerous. Shipping agents, masters and mariners should alike refuse to have anything to do with it or to go near it. —Montevideo Times, Dec. 30. Not quite so fast, colleague! Perhaps the man died from a much worse cause—the brutality of the Platine medical inspector. There is an yellow fever epidemic in Santos, nor in Rio; but your quarantine doctors are capable of imagining a deadly plague from an ordinary case of sea-sickness. Blame Santos when required, if you must; but save your hard words until there is something more serious than the interested imagination of your quarantine jobbers.

The *Uruguay News* has increased to 12 pages, and is now full of reading material. It is a good sign, and our colleague has one new year's wish that it may be a profitable one as well.

It is said that an agreement had been made between the intervention and revolutionaries in Corrientes for disarming the latter's forces, which had not been complied with. The reports from Buenos Aires in regard to Corrientes affairs, however, are very contradictory. A telegram of last 13th relates a fight in which the commanding officer of the government forces was killed.

The Santa Fé provincial government has modified its law imposing a tax on cereals to the following effect:

Art. 1. All wheat of the present harvest will pay a tax of 10 cents per 100 kilos.

Art. 2. This tax will be paid by the grower or, in default, by the person in whose hands the grain is found.

The Montevideo customs receipts for 1892 were as follows:

January.....	\$708,055.24
February.....	775,830.63
March.....	893,982.15
April.....	871,161.57
May.....	772,712.69
June.....	624,712.39
July.....	577,753.49
August.....	682,253.63
September.....	717,221.30
October.....	691,034.40
November.....	636,514.84
December.....	659,095.96
Total.....	\$8,610,655.27
Total receipts, 1891.....	\$6,638,500

Some of our Platine contemporaries, in noting the formal details of the reported alliance between Chili and Brazil, state that there must be some; thing in it because of the wide prevalence of the story. If one were to believe all the stories prevalent in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, he would be charged with mis-information to the hilt.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that the representatives of various European bankers have accepted an accord in respect to the Argentine foreign debt on the condition that the national government will oblige the provinces to meet their financial obligations. If true, the Argentine government has undertaken a very large contract.

Anybody not acquainted with the country, would, on reading the accounts of the revolution, now in full swing in the province of Corrientes, imagine that this country was still in a savage state, because when we read of prisoners having their throats cut and other barbarous cruelties practised upon them, we can well doubt the fact of the country being civilised; and yet the country boasts of its civilisation, whereas in reality outside of Buenos Aires civilisation is a myth. Was it not Alheid who said that "the Argentine republic was composed of Buenos Aires and thirteen ranchos"? What is to-day going on in Corrientes was to be seen in the streets of Buenos Aires in the days of Rosas and his famous "mercenaries". But then Buenos Aires in those days did not aspire to civilisation. That such events should be allowed to take place, and an entire province arise in arms among themselves, without the national government saying a word in the matter, or taking steps to subdue the disorder and severely punish the ringleaders, is a disgrace to the country. For what are the national troops, if not to keep order? Far better send them to quell the disturbances at once, than allow the country's credit to be damaged in Europe as much needs be the case, when it is seen that the national government are mere spectators, and make no attempt to suppress riot and disorder. And who are the promoters of this disturbance? why no one more or less than two national senators, who by their late actions have thus become traitors to their country. Government has now an opportunity of giving such a lesson to conspirators, as will soon be forgotten, and which would if carried out to the last letter of the law, ensure a long spell of peace and quiet.—Review of the River Plate, Buenos Aires, Dec. 31.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A prolonged *saca* has been causing great prejudice in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

At the S. Paulo abattoir there were slaughtered last year 36,027 bees, 18,578 hogs and 5,264 sheep.

The population of Macaé is also favorable to the removal of the capital of Rio de Janeiro to the city of Campos.

The commander of the Espírito Santo police force is paid 6,000\$ per annum. The whole cost of the force is 326,382\$.

Col. Faustino Tavares has been transferred from the common jail at Porto Alegre to the headquarters of the 13th battalion of infantry.

In Rio Grande an extension of time has been granted to colonists settled in government colonies to complete the payments on their lands.

A Bahia telegram of the 13th says that the service of the Companhia Bahiana steamers has been interrupted by a strike of the firemen.

The population of S. Fidélis also want the capital of Rio de Janeiro to be moved to Campos. In that case, how is the governor to be protected against deposition?

The Rio Grande, under the direction of Barros Cassal, Antônio de Pará, Sylvio Rangel and Duran Ribeiro, has resumed publication at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

It is stated that the long continued drought in Rio Grande do Sul has caused serious prejudices throughout that state. The pastures and plantings have been nearly destroyed.

The S. João da Barra people want Campos made the capital of Rio de Janeiro.

It is stated that the officers of the police force of the state of Rio de Janeiro, which is now organising, are drawing pay in this capacity as well as that of officers of the federal army.

A conflict recently took place at Santa Victoria, Rio Grande do Sul, between a small party of federalists and a force of Castillians. The former is said to have been defeated, losing two men.

Several important donations have recently been given in São Paulo for founding an Asilo do Bon Pastor for the reception and reformation of fallen women, and for the maintenance of poor girls who have no means of subsistence.

Two men have been captured in Diamantina who were carrying counterfeit notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco. A quantity of the notes were seized. One of the criminals committed suicide, and the other escaped from his captors.

An engineer in the service of the state of Pernambuco has recently visited Fernando de Noronha and has despatched to recommend this island as a quarantine station. In that case it should serve for all Brazilian ports subsequently visited.

The good republicans of Santa Catharina are also getting into trouble among themselves over the spoils of office. Telegrams recently received from there state that the government is punishing the opposition by turning their friends out of office.

Many of the officers of the garrison of Porto Alegre have protested against the arrest of Major Moraes of the 6th battalion of infantry. They say that this arrest and the manner in which it was effected offend military honor, infringes the law and sacrifices morality.

We regret to see by a telegram that the municipal government of Caçapava do Itapemirim has organized a "monstrous budget." They have taxed the parish priest 75\$ per annum and have committed other acts which have caused "general indignation!" What we are expected to do about it here in Rio, is not as yet quite clear.

The *Leopoldino* of the 8th inst. says that at the station of Patrocínio there has been seized a trunk containing 160,000\$ in counterfeit 100\$ notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco. At Rio Branco there have been arrested a police sub-delegate and a Frenchman supposed to be implicated in making and passing this money.

A Campinas paper says that a telegram was sent from Rio to Rio Grande to the following effect:—"Preço corvo salgado?" (What is the price of salted hides?) Evidently the message was not correctly transmitted, for the following answer arrived:—"Aqui não foi prezo Corvão Salgado, Segui Rio." (Col. Salgado has not been arrested here. He has left for Rio).

A S. Paulo telegram of the 14th announces that a New York lawyer named John I. Mackenzie, has given \$50,000 through Dr. Ilouce M. Lane for the construction and installation of an educational institution there, which will be called "Mackenzie College." Part of the material for teaching will be given by other New York residents. The building will be located between Ruas Maria Antonia and Itambi, in the suburb of Pacembé.

The situation in Rio Grande simply beggars description. Montevideo telegram of the 13th says that the bodies of Col. Moura and five others had been found near Cacequy, all with their throats cut. At Rincón, also, many persons had been killed in a similar manner. The number of refugees seeking an asylum in Uruguay is constantly increasing. A government which resorts to such methods for maintaining itself in power, ought to be crushed out of existence.

On the Uruguay river the Argentine vessel *Huracano*, according to a telegram of the 15th inst., was stopped by Brazilian troops under the command of Capt. Fructuoso da Cunha, who ordered the commander of the vessel to be shot. Accordingly one of the Brazilian soldiers fired at the commander of the *Huracano*, wounding him in the arm. The Brazilians then attacked the vessel but were repulsed and Fructuoso was captured. Brazilian authorities are stated to be unanimous in condemning Fructuoso's conduct.

RAILROAD NOTES

There were 29,553 bags of coffee stored at various stations of the Central railway on the 11th inst.

Complaints are made of the present state of the Juiz de Fora station. All the covered space is filled with merchandise, and consequently passengers are crowded out into the rain and mud.

The minister of agriculture has asked his colleague of finance for 144,321\$ to meet various expenses during the current year in the work of running the telegraph line from Uberaba to Cravinhã, Matto Grosso.

According to the *River Plate Railway News*, the Pan American Express Co. is understood to have entered upon negotiations for the introduction of the American express system of transport upon the railways in Argentina.

The minister of agriculture has instructed the inspector-general of railways to notify the Paulista company that the government has resolved to fix the port of S. Salvador as its point of departure for its projected branch to Santos, because no other point can be selected which would not be considered an infringement on the privileged zone of the S. Paulo line.

A Cataguases telegram of the 14th reports a derailment on the Pelotas line, on the 11th, between Rio Doce and Saubá, which resulted in injuries to nine passengers. It is charged that the directors are trying to conceal the accident. The same telegram says that derailments have occurred for four consecutive days on the line between Ubatuba and Cataguases, all due to the wretched condition of the road.

An Ouro Preto telegram of the 12th reports two heavy landslides on the line between that city and the station of Rodrigues Silva, interrupting traffic. It was estimated that four days would be required for clearing the track.

The thing to do, is evidently the thing not required. The minister of agriculture has written to the director of the Central railway to use all dispatch in preparing the rail-hel for a double track. He also recommends the construction of rough sheds to protect locomotives sent in for repairs. What the Central wants is not a double line, but better management. It can carry double its present traffic if properly managed.

HOSPITAL NOTES

There are 16 public hospitals, 4 *casa de saúde* (private hospitals) and 1 infirmary for hereditaria in this city.

There will be a general meeting of the Strangers' Hospital Association to-morrow [Jan. 18th] at No. 16, Rue Visconde de Inhauta, at 2 p.m.

We trust that our friends will not forget that there is a need of many foliage and flowering shrubs and plants at the Hospital. Those who can spare anything of that description will confer a great favor by sending them to the hospital grounds.

We hear that the preparations for the Hospital Bazaar, which is to be held in Petrópolis some time next month, are progressing most favorably. There is to be a fine display of fancy work and novelties, and it is anticipated that there will be many diversions in addition for the entertainment of visitors. There is to be a children's ball, which will probably be followed by a dance for others a little more advanced in years. It is desired to have as full an attendance from Rio as possible, and the committee also desires to have their Rio friends in their contributions at as early a day as can be made convenient.

The cash receipts by the Treasurer of the Strangers' Hospital since our last notice have been as follows:

Mrs. F. L. Youle.....	100\$000
George Greville.....	100\$000
A. E. Hume.....	200\$000
Frank Norton.....	500\$000
Henry Perrin.....	500\$000
Ident. value of acct.....	380\$000
William G. Abbott £5 at 18\$.....	90\$000
Anonymous.....	10\$000
A. Liguilat.....	10\$000
Donation for Indigents' Relief Fund:	
J. A. Derby.....	100\$000
A. J. Lamouroux & Co., value of acct.....	212\$000
Annual Subscriptions:	
Wilson Sons & Co., Id.....	500\$000
Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co.....	500\$000
Arbuckle Brothers.....	500\$000
Levering & Co.....	500\$000
P. S. Nicolson & Co.....	500\$000
Norton, Megaw & Co.....	500\$000
Ed. Ashworth & Co.....	500\$000
H. C. Tucker.....	50\$000
J. H. Wyatt.....	50\$000
E. A. Tilly.....	50\$000
Donations of Sundries:	
Cashley & Co., 1 case whisky, 1 box toilet soap, 100 pkgs. paper, and 100 volumes of books.	
I. H. Bellamy & Co., 1 case champagne.	
D. Roberts, 1 case champagne.	
Alves Nogueira & Co., 1 case champagne.	

LOCAL NOTES

An Italian immigrant, a girl of 15, was drowned while taking a sea-bath at Ilha das Flores on the 11th inst.

The government has accepted the resignation of Dr. Carlos Niemeyer, one of the commissioners to the Chicago exhibition.

Notwithstanding the arrival of frozen meat from the River Plate, butchers have been recently selling fresh beef at 18\$ per kilo.

Executive decree No. 1,173, of the 17th ult., authorized the Companhia Brasileira Torrens to build a quay at the port of Victoria.

The refrigerating steamer *Jupiter* which arrived from Montevideo on the 13th inst., brought 5,154 quarters of beef, 100 sheep and 5 cases of poultry.

On the 12th inst. the minister of industry visited the refrigerating steamer *Urania*. He examined some of the frozen meat and found it to be in a good state of preservation.

The *Pais* of Sunday relates that a policeman was attacked on Rua da Misericórdia, the preceding night by a group of national guards, of the 6th battalion, who were armed with razors. Is this the recognized armament of the national guard?

A Montevideo telegram of the 14th says that the Havas agency had announced a case of cholera in Rio de Janeiro. Naturally it caused great consternation. In our opinion, it is quite time that a protest were made against these false reports.

The *Pais* of the 15th feels compelled to confess that the streets of this city are very dirty. It is encouraging to see that the *Pais* has succeeded in making the discovery, for it has been apparent to the whole world since the days of Men de Sá.

Fiscal Diocletian the Martyr has fined several companies in his district, among them the Carris Urbanos, 50\$ each for not keeping their stables clean. He has also fined the porter of the Gymnasio Nacional (ex-D. Pedro II college) 20\$ for throwing garbage into the street. Long live Diocletian!

The 1st *promotor* has formally arraigned Antônio José Gomes Brandão Jr. and Januário dos Santos Passos for falsifying and selling share certificates of the Chopin railway.

If a stranger were to read a file of newspapers for the past year, he would certainly conclude that the principal business of the government is that of making promotions in the army, navy and national guard.

It was stated yesterday that only 88 bees would be slaughtered, as the majority of the cattle-owners refuse to comply with the demand of the municipal council to declare the price for which they sell beef.

It is said—probably by a "sebastianist"—that at a recent parade of the national guard in this city there were 2,523 men present, of which 1,656 were officers and 867 privates. There is something truly formidable in an army like that.

The cruiser *Almirante Barroso* has been ordered home from Toulon with all speed, for the purpose of conveying the Brazilian minister to China. It is said that calls will be made at Valparaiso, San Francisco, Yokohama and Shanghai.

According to a recent statistical table the city and suburbs of Rio de Janeiro possess one cathedral, 53 churches and 30 chapels. In remaining localities of the federal district, but not within the bounds of the city and its suburbs, there are 6 churches and 2 chapels.

The tooth-pulling battalion was to parade last Saturday, but failed to do so, because only 80 warriors reported for duty. According to the regulations the battalion can not parade with less than the minimum number of 150 soldiers. Wouldn't it be a good idea to increase that minimum to 5,000?

In the question of passing counterfeit notes of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco, Ibrahim de Barros Alvim, a relative of Dr. Cesario Alvim, is involved. The latter published yesterday in the *Gazeta de Notícias* a long article to prove that he has not attempted to shield his relative from the action of the courts.

The proprietor of the old Gloria market building, which has long been used as a tenement house, says that he is disposed to deliver the building over for the purpose for which it was originally intended. It would unquestionably be of great advantage to an important part of the city if this idea could be carried out.

Diocletian the Martyr, who is municipal fiscal of the Santa Rita parish, is a man not to be trifled with. He has just capped a long record of fines imposed on infractors of city ordinances, with a fine of 20\$ on no less a personage than the parish priest and for no less an offence than that of "offending public decorum" !

According to a London telegram of the 13th the swindling James Spencer Balfour, who was the organizer of the building associations which recently collapsed, is supposed to have come to Brazil, under an assumed name, to escape prosecution. He will be a valuable recruit for the Rio company organizers, whose resources in that direction are very nearly exhausted.

In this city on the 15th inst., 500 Spaniards held an indignation meeting to protest against the ill-treatment of the Spanish merchants Dornach and Balverda in Rio Grande do Sul and the scourging of the Spaniard Vicente Perez at the barracks to the 7th battalion of infantry in this city. It is stated that the Spanish legation has addressed a note of protest to the minister of foreign affairs in regard to this matters.

The Supreme Federal Tribunal on the 11th ordered the release of Sebastião Pinho under a writ of *habeas corpus*, by a vote of 5 against 4. It begins to be quite evident that the great incorporator is to escape all responsibility for the wholesale plunderings in which he has been engaged during the past three years. And it also looks as though the supreme tribunal of the country intends to protect him, no matter how clear the case may be against him.

We are glad to note that the municipal authorities have undertaken to open and widen certain streets, which are now impediments to traffic and ventilation. One of these, the Rua Machado Coelho, has long been a disgrace to the city, being only a little more than wide enough for the train line. The authorities are also removing many of the obstructions to traffic, such as kiosques, booths' chairs, etc., for which let us be truly grateful.

A disgraceful scene occurred at an eating house in Rua Senhor de Matinhos on Saturday night, a party of disorderly policemen attacking the proprietor with their swords and cutting him horribly. The noise brought other policemen to the scene, and with the sole result that the proprietor and his wife were taken to the station, kept there three hours without medical attendance, and were then held for prosecution for resisting the police.

According to the *Jornal* the British consul at Santiago de Cuba has informed his government that a Spanish physician Dr. Garcia has discovered a remedy for yellow fever, which consists of nothing more than the long known ice treatment. The method is to make an immense ice chest, large enough to receive the patient's bed, in which the air is kept cold and humid. It is claimed that the germs of fever are destroyed by extreme cold, but it is not stated that perhaps the patient also dies.

The folly of permitting boys to have revolvers was illustrated on the 13th by an accident which promises to result fatally. A boy entered an eating-house and while eating his dinner was accosted by a waiter, a boy of 13, who asked the reason for his moodiness. The first boy drew a revolver and said that he intended to commit suicide. He then added "Wouldn't you like to die with me also?"—pointing the pistol at the other. By some means the revolver was discharged, and the unfortunate waiter was gravely wounded.

The new Argentine ironclad *Libertad* arrived here on the 15th.

The American squadron under the command of Admiral Gherardi has arrived at Montevideo.

The Russian cruiser now in port leaves for Vladivostok, via River Plate, Cape Town and Australia, on the 17th inst.

The transfer of the carnival to June—perhaps the only good act of the *intendencia municipal* of inglorious memory—has been repealed by the present municipal council.

Dr. Manoel Francisco Correia has been appointed president of the *tribunal de contas*, of the Treasury, vice Dr. Francisco Rangel Pestana, whose appointment was noted recently.

The United States squadron which recently left Valparaiso for this coast, homeward bound, is composed of the *Baltimore*, Capt. W. R. Bridgeman, the *Charleston*, Capt. J. C. Watson, the *Boston*, Capt. J. C. Wiltsie, and the *Yorktown*, Capt. R. Evans, all under the command of Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, the senior admiral in service. The squadron will spend some time at Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and will then come to Rio Janeiro, should this port be free from yellow fever.

Some days ago an employé of a certain manufacturing company in this city was arrested for a defalcation of \$11,000. During the subsequent investigation, he testified that the money had been paid to various public employees who had facilitated the grant of diverse favors to the company, and that these payments had been made by order of the directors. He was at once released from arrest, and the investigation, we presume, will end there. The police will hardly care to know who received the money, since they are in the official world.

Questions having arisen between the United States and Brazil S. S. Co., and their former agents, Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., in regard to the settlement of accounts, the latter succeeded in obtaining an embargo on the ss. *Vigilancia*, the port of Santos on the 8th. The steamer had a large quantity of cargo for Rio on board at the time. The judge who granted the embargo at once went away, leaving a coffee broker, Sr. Julio Rangel, as his substitute. When the company's protest came before him, he declared himself incompetent to decide it, and the case was referred to São Paulo, where a hearing was to have been given yesterday. We hear that the *Vigilancia* is ready to sail as soon as the decision is rendered.

We are glad to note that Dr. Macedo Soares "raided" some of our "national industry" distilleries on the 12th and apparently with very good results. In two of these—27 Rue Antonio and 8 Guards Vella—he found about 300,000\$ worth of falsified drinks, and he also caught their proprietors in flagrante delicto. One of these places, we believe, is the principal source of the counterfeit Apollinaris water which is so common in this city. It is full time that some effective measures were taken against these establishments.

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting will be held at the Larangeiras Club on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 8.30 p.m. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before the end of February.

Ladies desirous of becoming members, for lawn tennis, are also requested to forward their names.

H. L. WHITTELEY,
Hon. Sec.

Run Santa Luzia 37.

Rio de Janeiro.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The municipal *intendencia* began the discussion of a loan project on the 13th which has since been voted in 2nd discussion. It is proposed to borrow 5,000,000\$.

By a decree of the 10th inst., the governor of São Paulo opens a credit of 1,000,000\$ for the continuation of sanitary works in that state.

The Journal of the 13th gives a rumor that a petition had been made to the courts to annul the organization of the Banco de Crédito Popular. The bank denies the report.

The minister of finance has declined to purchase for 1,000,000\$ the tow-boat and 14 lighters which Mailet Hosse & Co. offered him for the custom-house service at Santos.

A shareholder of the unsavory Chopin company appealed to the police on the 12th for assistance to discover the missing documents relating to the liquidation of that company. The accountant has been called upon to give an explanation. This is one of the companies, we believe, in whose promotion Sébastião Pinho was interested.

The expense with the police regiment of the state of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1892 is estimated at 1,784,028\$. A few matutines, however, might possibly greatly increase this estimate.

The minister of finance has issued instructions that merchandise arriving in port before the 31st ult. will be exempt from the increased duties and charges imposed by the law of 31st November last.

We are glad to note that the minister of finance has been hastening the signing of the new 500 reis notes in order to meet the daily increasing necessity for small change. There is not only a scarcity of these notes, but those in circulation are becoming very dirty and torn.

The receipts of the postoffice in this city during the past year amounted to 966,737\$565, of which 920,144\$60 were from the sale of stamps, 21,915\$66 from unpaid or short-paid correspondence, 8,661\$005 from premiums on money orders and 26,715\$000 from box rentals. The total receipts in 1891 were 891,957\$700.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 16th, 1893.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1,000), gold, 27 d.; do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.36.65 per £1. sig., 24.75 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, ..., 1.227 do £1. sig. in Brazilian gold, ..., 8.89

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, 13 1/2 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold), 27.818

do do do (paper), 49.175, gold

do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.36.65 per £1. sig., 26.75 c.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.36.65 per £1. sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper), 35.738

Value of £1 sterling, ..., 11.944

EXCHANGE.

January 10.—The market was still very unsettled. The banks generally opened at 13 1/2 on London, although the Brasilianische, British and Republica posted 13 3/4, which was for counter business only, but about mid-day the London and Brazilian was above drawing at 13 1/2, and repassed paper was reported at the same rate, and commercial sterling at 13 3/16. A better tone then came over the market, which closed with the banks drawing more or less freely at 13 3/4, and commercial and repassed bills offered at 13 3/16. The official rates were 13 3/4—13 1/2 on London, 7.29—7.28 on Paris and 888—899 on Hamburg, at golds; 28.800—28.850 on New York at sight; Sovereigns at 18.150—18.400, and closed with buyers at 18.800, no sellers.

January 11.—The market was quiet and steady. The banks opened at 13 1/2 on London at opening, and the very moderate business done during the day was at 13 3/4—13 1/2 for bank sterling, 13 3/16 for repassed paper and 13 1/2 for commercial. At the close there was very little money for private paper under 13 3/16. Sovereigns sold at 18.800, and closed with buyers at 18.800, sellers at 18.830.

January 12.—The market opened firm, and rates were advanced from 13 1/2, at opening, to 13 1/4 shortly after midday. There was a fair amount of business done at 13 3/4—13 1/2 for bank sterling, with repassed paper quoted at 13 3/16—13 1/2, and commercial sterling was reported at the extremes of 13 3/16—13 1/2. At the close of business repassed paper found a bid at 13 1/2 and commercial sterling was quoted at 13 3/16—13 1/2, the latter being considered the rate for business. Sovereigns sold at 18.800, and closed with buyers at 18.800, sellers at 18.800.

January 13.—The banks opened at 13 1/2—13 3/4, but the latter was very soon posted everywhere and ruled during the day. Early in the afternoon the market flattened a bit, but a recovery followed, and at the close rates were firm at 13 3/4 for bank, 13 3/16—13 1/2 for commercial sterling. The business done during the day was fair; bank sterling at 13 3/4—13 1/2, repassed paper at 13 3/16—13 1/2 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 13 3/16—13 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18.800, sellers at 18.800.

January 14.—The market opened rather easier than it closed on the preceding day. The London and River Plate Bank posted 13 1/2 on London, and the others 13 1/2, but the latter was soon limited to small sums, head offices, and "over the counter," the rate for business being 13 3/16. In the afternoon there was a little tone, and at the close the banks were all drawing freely at 13 3/4. There was a modest business along with bank sterling reported at 13 3/16—13 1/2, repassed paper at 13 3/4—13 1/2, and commercial sterling at the extremes of 13 3/4—13 1/2, the market closing with drawers at 13 3/16 and takers at 13 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 18.800, and closed with buyers at 18.800, sellers at 18.800.

January 15.—The banks opened at 13 1/2 on London, and no changes were made during the day, but the market was hardly so firm in the afternoon, as it appeared to be in the morning. There was a fair business doing, with bank sterling reported at 13 3/4 on bankers, and at 13 3/16 on head office; repassed paper at 13 3/16—13 1/2, and commercial sterling at the extremes of 13 3/16—13 1/2. At the close of business there was money in the market at 13 3/16 for commercial bills, but the banks were not takers under 13 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 18.800, sellers at 18.800.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 50,000 shares at £100, £1,000,000

do paid up, ..., 500,000

Reserve Fund, ..., 300,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

Assets.

Capital, un-called, 4,444,444\$440

Bills discounted, 1,938,365 720

Loans guaranteed, accounts, etc., 4,879,614 550

Bills receivable, 1,423,576 830

Securities for loans, accounts current, etc., 7,828,140 620

Sundry accounts, 6,628,831 237

Cash, 2,814,122 420

23,769,133\$307

Liabilities.

Capital, ..., 8,888,888\$80

Deposits in account current, without interest, 2,975,425 251

do do with notice, 354,991 430

do fixed maturity and by bills, 1,906,594 840

Securities for advances and on deposit, 1,973,244 480

Bills payable, 29,077 776

do deposited, 534,895 140

Sundry accounts, 9,066,010 510

E. & O. E. 23,769,133\$307

Rio de Janeiro, 12th January, 1893.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

A. Menges, Manager.

E. P. de Souza, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

January 9.

16 Apolice, \$100,000 1 April, Minas, 69.91, 1000

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TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the last 10 years in bags of 60 kilos:

	U. States	Europe	Elsewhere	Total.
1892.....	2,365,439	766,810	1,146,061	3,218,310
1893.....	2,041,334	649,634	1,141,136	3,230,874
1894.....	1,841,634	661,679	1,141,136	2,613,273
1895.....	1,824,175	577,012	1,135,958	2,579,141
1896.....	2,065,903	1,022,993	1,148,207	3,136,100
1897.....	1,450,273	665,438	1,140,563	2,255,270
1898.....	2,153,071	1,049,484	1,140,563	3,370,097
1899.....	1,515,160	1,193,572	1,135,510	3,875,508
1900.....	2,394,402	1,200,917	1,135,240	3,753,532
1901.....	2,225,039	1,223,086	101,390	3,547,321

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks	Value per lb.	No. do	No. c	Steamer freight, 5¢ per pound.	Receipts at Santos	Steamer freight, 5¢ per pound.
U. States									
Shipments U. States									
Europe									
Cope.									
Portuguese									
Other									
North Amer. ex.									
Coastal									
River Plate, ex.									
Stocks									
Average price Nov.									
No. do									
No. c									
N. Y. spot price, No. 7.....									
Exchange on London.....									
Receipts on London.....									
Steamer freight, 5¢ per pound.									
Receipts at Santos.....									
Steamer freight, 5¢ per pound.									

Receipts at Santos — bags

Steamer freight, 5¢ per pound.

Receipts at Santos — bags

Imports.

There has not been much movement during the past week. Receipts of flour are small, but the market is inactive, and city mills is reported rather lower. A cargo of Pitch pine and five cargoes of Swedish have arrived, and all have gone into dealers' hands. Pitch pine is still firm, and Whit emulsions dull. Kerosene is unchanged, but lead is lower; there have been no receipts of either. Rice is slightly higher, and another cargo of Rangoon is in. The receipts of cotton have been considerable, but the demand is reported good, and the market is firm. Brazilian corn are both higher, while May shows a change in quotations; the supply of the last has been fair. Turnip is higher, but Rose shows no change, nor are the quotations for Cement modified. Exchange has been very erratic during the week, but steadied a bit on Saturday, and there appears to be a better feeling; but how long this will continue no one appears to know.

Flour.—Receipts have been 7,173 bags, or 1,513,913 lbs., from the River Plate. There has been little doing, and stocks in first hands are unchanged at 16,000 lbs. American, but quotations are about unchanged except for the city mills flour which is 12¢ per lb. lower. Brokers quote as follows: r/r:

Trieste..... nominal

Richmond inst..... 22,800—22,750 nominal

do and..... nominal

Baltimore inst..... 20,500—27,750

do and..... 22,000—22,250

Western & Interior..... 22,000—22,750

River Plate..... 20,000—22,500

City Mills..... 19,000—22,000

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 761,908 feet per lb. per Casterine, from Brunswick, which are reported sold at 72¢ per lb. The market is firm and higher, at 72¢—73¢ per 100 lbs.

White Pine.—Receipts mill, and the market is flat at 19¢ per ft. per foot.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 682 lbs. per cu. ft. from Friedeckens, 767 lbs. per cu. ft. from Almaviva, Gothenburg, 651 lbs. per cu. ft. from Almaviva, 121.5 lbs. per cu. ft. from Ronneby, 561 lbs. per cu. ft. per Riksmar, four cu. ft. pine to Chrs. Hecker & Co.

Alzachor.—Swedl. Svegl. Vigilante; 236 tons; Friedeckens; 55 lbs. pine to Belm. Rodrigues & Co.

24 cu. ft.

Gaseo.—By lug Matildia; 298 tons; Luce; 28 do codfish to G. S. Nicoll & Co.

By sal. Mignouette; 138 tons; Gaukler; 39 do, codfish to order.

J. W. JOHN'S.—By lug William; 198 tons; Tizard; 44 do; cod fish to Magdalenes & Bastos.

CARDIFF.—By ship Philomena; 1357 tons; Haswell; 36 do; coal to Belm. Rodrigues & Co.

To ship Callidore; 1329 tons; Senior; 58 do; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

WESTERWICK.—By lug Richard; 271 tons; Jacobson; 55 do; pine to order.

JAN. 13.

BRUNSWICK.—By lug Catherine; 798 tons; Haney; 70 do; pine to order.

CARDIFF.—By ship Cricket Castle; 1877 tons; Wilson; 37 do; coal to Hazlewood Coal company.

Bran.—Receipts mill. River Plate has quoted to-day at 45¢—50¢ per bag, and city mills at 4¢—4.50¢. Indian Corn.—There are no receipts of foreign, and River Plate has advanced to \$8,000—\$8,500 per bag; market firm.

Hay.—Receipts have been 3,773 bales per Provence, 2,162 bales per Lekka and 5,470 bales per Frank S. Warren, from the River Plate. Quotations are continued at 85—95 rs. per kilogramme.

Turpentine.—Receipts mill. Brokers quote to-day at 22¢ 50¢ per kilogramme.

Rosin.—Quotations of 12,000—20,000 per bil. show no change, and there have been no receipts.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are:

1,202 tons per Prince Victor, from Cardiff
1,729 " " Artisan, do
1,724 " " Especial, do
1,618 " " Cullerne, do
2,133 " " Almaviva, do
2,975 " " Cricket Castle, do
Flora, from Swansea.
Thomas Irlam, from Norfolk.
City Creek, from Newport.

The America coal comes to the Gas company, and the other cargo to companies and dealers.

Cement.—Receipts are 5,028 lbs per Firth of Dornoch from Newcastle, and French per Silvella. Brokers continue to quote: British 14¢—15¢—15¢ per bil., German 12¢—13¢—13¢ and French 14¢—15¢—15¢.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the years 1891—92, and the internal revenue receipts which consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licenses, etc., but which also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and other deposits.

YEARS	Importation	Exportation	Total receipts	Internal revenue receipts
1892	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1893	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1894	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1895	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1896	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1897	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1898	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1899	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1900	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1901	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1902	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1903	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1904	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1905	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1906	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1907	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1908	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1909	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1910	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1911	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1912	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1913	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1914	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1915	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1916	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1917	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1918	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1919	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1920	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1921	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1922	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1923	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1924	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1925	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1926	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1927	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1928	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1929	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1930	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1931	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1932	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1933	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1934	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1935	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1936	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1937	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1938	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1939	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1940	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1941	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1942	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1943	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1944	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1945	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1946	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1947	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1948	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1949	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1950	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1951	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1952	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1953	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1954	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1955	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1956	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1957	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1958	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1959	1,947,883,616	1,047,883,616	2,995,767,232	1,572,169,554
1960	1,94			

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

January 14th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
264,935,400\$			Aperitif.....	200-1,000\$	1,017,800	1,015,000
731,105,100\$			do gold.....	200-1,000	1,150,000	1,145,000
19,000,000\$			do do.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
15,000,000\$			Gold loan 1863.....	1,000	1,150,000	1,145,000
28,150,000\$	Quarterly	4 1/4	do 1870.....	1,000	1,610,000	1,420,000
18,350,000\$		4	do 1880.....	500-1,000	1,240,000	1,000
8,950,800\$		Jan.-July	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	500-200	100	---

DEBENTURES.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	6	BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS.			
1,500,000	.....	6½	Bragantina.....	200\$	196\$	—
2,500,000	.....	6	Campôs and Carangola.....	200	195	—
1,25,000	.....	6	Gerdão Brazil.....	11½	4	28,000
2,500,000	Jan.—July	6½	Itaú de Fábrica e Fiação.....	200	192	—
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Leopoldina.....	200	105	2,500
4,039,610	.....	5—6	do gold.....	11½	103	103,000
800,000	Jan.—July	5	do gold.....	11½	25	—
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Matapeira.....	100	86,95	—
1,25,000	Jan.—June	5	Minas de Minas.....	200	200	—
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	5	Sapucay.....	200	53	45,000
41,376,000	Jan.—July	6	S. Isidro do Rio Preto.....	200	198	—
1,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	do gold.....	150	445	63,500
1,172,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sorocabana.....	100	700	700,000
650,000	Jan.—July	7	do gold.....	150	700	—
7	União Valecarioca.....	200	140	—	—	—
5,678,500	Jan.—July	6	TRAMWAYS.			
456,513	do	6	Cant. e Viação Fluminense.....	200	90	—
733,100	do	7	Cario Urbanos.....	300	400	—
240,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Peruano.....	200	105 ¹⁰	—
234,200	Jan.—July	6½	Vila Isabel.....	200	193	—
8,377,300	May—Nov.	8	SHIPPING.			
18,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	8	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	100	100 ¹⁰	—
754,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	PORTUGAL SUGAR FACTORIES.			
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Pitanga.....	200	180	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Quissamã.....	200	180	—
1,960,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Rio Branco.....	200	160	—
4,000,000	May—Nov.	7	do Brasil.....			
1,138,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Alliança.....	200	200	—
1,000,000	May—Nov.	7	Bons Fim.....	200	70	—
564,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	205	—
600,000	do	7	Brasil Industrial.....	200	200 ¹⁰	500
4,540,000	Jan.—July	7	Confiança.....	200	195	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Industrial Mineira.....	200	192	—
3,000,000	do	7	Petropolitana.....	200	—	—
308,000	Jan.—July	7	Pão Grande.....	200	190	—
2,500,000	do	7	Prod. Industrial do Brasil.....	200	200	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	Ribeirão.....	200	195	—
226,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Christovão.....	200	100	—
6,757,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Lazaro.....	200	100	—
197,000	do	7	Se Peiró e Alcantara.....	100	—	—
7	Unito Industrial S. Sebastião.....	200	106	—	—	—
5,337,500	Jan.—July	7	S. Jerônimo (coal).	100	95	—
3,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	MINCIRI LAMINAS.			
25,611,400	Jan.—July	7	Agrícola do Rioibeira Preta.....	200	200	—
1,000,000	do	7	Barão da Vassoura do Rio.....	100	15	14,500
2,000,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Banco Credito Móvel Consol....	100	30	25,000
150,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Bazi Agrícola.....	200	195	—
5,600,000	Jan.—July	7	Construtora e Export. gold.	200	—	—
4,500,000	do	7	Editora de Olaria Fimicais.....	200	30	54,000
498,800	do	7	Dos Prazeres II.....	200	200	60,000
1,600,200	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Ind. Lav. e Col. Macaé.....	200	190	—
1,300,000	May—Nov.	7	Lauder, Ind. e Colortec.....	200	—	—
600,000	Jan.—July	7	Mallucy Ind. e Com. Ltda.....	200	—	—
600,000	do	7	Nacional de Oleo.....	200	—	—
90,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Nova Industria.....	100	100	500
1,150,000	Jan.—July	7	Sauzinho da Rio.....	200	240	—
500,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Serviços Marítimos.....	200	200	—

SHIPPING

SHIPPING.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	..	Carreia .....	....	100\$	210\$000	—
5,000,000	1,200,000	..	Navegação Costeira ..	....	100	100	—
			Naveg. do Sul .....	....	100	100	—

INCLUDENCE

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
4,000,000\$	2,600,000\$	20,441	Allianz	1-800	Jan. 93	20\$	14,000\$
75,000,000	75,000,000	249,714	Arenco Fluminense	200	Jan. 93	250	440,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	45,574	Bancos	100	Jan. 93	10	9,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000	Banres	100	Jan. 93	10	10,000
7,500,000	3,000,000	464	Brazil Federal	400	July 93	40	—
4,000,000	2,000,000	192,781	Confisa	200	Jan. 93	20	11,000
5,000,000	5,000,000	328,000	Correios	100	July 93	125	1,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	Granat	400	Jan. 93	40	150,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	15,000,000	General	100	Jan. 93	10	47,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	19,208	Imbrulizadora	100	Jan. 93	20	17,000
8,000,000	4,000,000	360,000	Intendade	600	Jan. 93	100	90,000
10,000,000	10,000,000	4,754	Lecofar	100	Jan. 93	10	9,000
5,000,000	750,000	10,501	Pereirante	300	Jan. 93	30	3,000
4,000,000	250,000	24,265	Presenidade	300	Feb. 92	20	21,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	26,272	Uniao Com. dos Varegistas.	400	Jan. 93	40	47,000

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotatio-
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	..	Alagoas.....	..	40\$	25,000\$	.....
1,000,000\$	320,000\$	..	Caio Frio.....	..	40	43,000	.....
4,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	..	Cataguases.....	..	20	10,000	.....
60,000,000\$	12,000,000\$	..	Estrada S. Paulo, to Chiquin-	..	5	500	.....
100,000,000\$	60,000,000\$	..	Geral do Brasil.....	..	79	1,000	.....
60,000,000\$	..	..	do.....	..	200	2,000	.....
20,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	45,573\$	Goyaz to Mato Grosso.....	..	25	1,000	.....
30,000,000\$	900,000\$	..	Mato Grosso S. J. Ferreira.....	..	25	10,000	\$4500— \$453
40,000,000\$	8,000,000\$	..	Muriciúpolis.....	..	10	10,000	.....
12,000,000\$	9,400,000\$	..	Nadeste do Brasil.....	..	10	10,000	.....
60,000,000\$	6,705,000\$	200,468	Norte de S. Paulo.....	..	10	10,000	5 000—
..	12,000,000\$	..	Oeste de Minas.....	..	200	80,000	10 000—
..	11,073,750\$	..	do 3 series.....	..	10	10,000	10 000—
8,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	..	Paiapema.....	..	40	51,000	.....
30,000,000\$	6,000,000\$	..	Pernambuco to Araxá.....	..	40	10,000	.....
10,000,000\$	10,000,000\$	..	Quimbo.....	..	200	86,000	.....
35,000,000\$	12,000,000\$	..	Rio Tingu.....	..	25	10,000	.....
..	12,000,000\$	..	Sorocaba.....	3 ½% — June 90	200	120,000	..... — 120,000
12,000,000\$	2,400,000\$	..	Therésopolis.....	3 ½% — June 90	40	37,000	45 000—
12,000,000\$	900,000\$	..	Timóteo.....	3 ½% — June 90	40	7 000	5 000—
11,000,000\$	11,800,173\$	32,400\$	Urtiá Valenciana.....	6 ½% — Feb. 84	100	..	.....
3,000,000\$	600,000\$	..	Vassouras e Paty do Alferes.....	..	200	16,000	.....
42,000,000\$	42,000,000\$	..	Viçosa Ferro-Sapucaí.....	..	40	9 000	8 500— 10 000
TRAMWAYS							
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	..	Caicó.....	..	200\$	200,000\$	.....
1,200,000\$	..	..	Corcovado (and hotel).....	4 ½% — July 93	200	200,000	.....
12,000,000\$	12,000,000\$	..	Jardim Botânico.....	3 ½% — Jan. 93	200	180,000	..... — 182,000
800,000\$	800,000\$	84,186\$	Pernambuco.....	6 ½% — July 93	100	120,000	.....
12,000,000\$	13,000,000\$	556,981\$	S. Christovão.....	.. — Jan. 93	200	210,000	138,000—
3,000,000\$	3,000,000\$	94,781\$	Vila Isabel.....	8 ½% — July 93	200	9 000	8 500—

BANKS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Date of In.</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
15,827,000		Jan.—July	6 Credito Real do Brazil....	100\$	102 00	..... — 6 00
7,939,300		Apr.—Oct.	do govt.	111 5 5	102 3000	..... — 102 3000
7,770,800		6 Credito Real de S. Paulo....	100\$	75 00	.....
8,000		2 Credito Real do Brasil Internacion... Rep. dos Estados Unidos....	100	81 00	.....
5,000		May—Nov.	do govt.	100	60 00	.....
			Prelim.	100	83 00	..... — 6 00
			União Africana do Brasil....	100	83 00	..... — 6 00

ANSWER

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Normal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,100,000	2,100,000	165,212	Afinsa	.. — Jan. 93	210	300	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,778	Brazil Industrial	12,000 — July 92	240	920	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	Brazilia	8,000 — Aug. 93	360	206	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	165,053	Brasil Construtor	12,000 — July 93	240	200	000
2,100,000	2,100,000	240,000	Confabril	12,000 — July 93	240	122	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	650,000	Circunval	3,120 — July 93	120	125	000
250,000	250,000	..	D. Isidro	.. ..	200	220	000
600,000	600,000	60,092	Industria Mineira	.. ..	200	290	000
400,000	400,000	10,833	Industria Ouro Preto	.. ..	145	180	000
400,000	400,000	..	Pao Grande	12,000 — July 92	100	200	000
4,000,000	4,000,000	22,000	Petroplus	9,000 — July 89	200	140	000
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	Progresso Ind. de Brasil	9,000 — July 92	200	120	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,3/2	Kirk	14,000 — July 88	200	200	000
15,000,000	15,000,000	317,178	S. A. das Minas	8,000 — Aug. 91	200	230	000
12,000,000	12,000,000	600,000	S. Pedro da Serra	.. ..	100	700	—
8,000,000	8,000,000	10,612	S. Pedro de Alcantara	.. — July 92	130	130	000
1,000,000	4,165,449	..	União Industrial S. Sebastian	3,400 — Jun. 91	200	150	000

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital fund \$p	Reserve fund	Charter privileges	Dividend fund	New stock value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$ 800,000 ¹	2,400,000 ²	..	Agricola de Paranaíba.	\$ 800—July 91	60 \$	60 400	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	..	Agroindustrial do Rio Grande do Sul.	10 " " July 91	60	60 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Agro. Colônia, de Vassouras.	200 " " July 91	200	198 000	—
1,000,000	2,010,000	..	Caetano, C. e Cia. Limitada.	200 " " July 91	200	215 000	—
768,400	768,400	20,000\$	Caraguatatuba.	4 000—July 91	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	35,833 ³	Caruaru. Pluimicultura.	4 " " Jan. 93	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	1,700 ⁴	Ceará, Hidráulica.	50 " " Jan. 93	80	13 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	..	Centro Industrial e Financeiro do Ceará.	60 " " Jan. 93	60	50 000	9700000
1,000,000	60,000,000	1,700 ⁵	Europarque de Obras Públicas.	15 " " Sept. 91	200	22 000	20 000
1,000,000	4,000,000	..	Eunomes. Pluimicultura.	2 " " Sept. 91	40	15 000	—
1,000,000	55,000,000	..	Melhoramento no Brasil.	4 " " Sept. 91	200	34 000	32 000
1,000,000	10,000,000	..	do	Int. " Jan. 91	200	30 000	375000
1,000,000	3,000,000	..	do	Int. " Jan. 91	200	60 000	60 000
1,000,000	5,000,000	..	do	Int. " Jan. 91	40	20 000	—
1,000,000	5,250,000	24,189 ⁶	Metropolitana.	..	100	20 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	..	Nacional de Fazias e Estos.	5 " " Jan. 91	100	20 000	19 000
1,000,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional das Obras.	5 " " Jan. 91	35 000	35 000	30 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nobre, S. A. e Cia.	3 " " Sept. 91	75	10 000	—
1,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hidráulicas do Brasil.	40 " " Sept. 91	40	2 000	2 000
1,000,000	2,500,000	21,805 ⁷	Santacruzense do Rio.	12 " " Sept. 91	50	35 000	15 000
1,000,000	2,000,000	..	Services Marítimos.	13 " " Sept. 91	100	36 000	24 000
1,000,000	2,000,000	34,917 ⁸	Torres Brasileira.	5 " " Sept. 91	80	47 000	50 000
1,000,000	20,000,000	..	União do Rio das Est.	4 " " Sept. 91	200	20 000	60 000

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